Amusements Co-Niggi.

BIJOU OPERA HCUSE—S:15-"Pop."
COSMOPOLITAN—S - "Tourista"
CASINO—S -- "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."
CASINO—S -- The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S -- Callender's Minatrels.
HAVRELY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—S -- (Cheek."
HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—S -- (Cheek."
WADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S -- "The Rajah."
WIDLO'S GARDEN—S -- Thatcher, Primrose & West.
LAN PRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—S -- A Bunch of Keys,
or The Hotel."
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SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE. WILLIE EDOUIN SPARKS CO. Crowded mightly. See Amusement column. 5,000 Rolls fine Fancy Matting, our own importation, from \$10 per roll of 40 yards, or 25 cts. per yard. SHEFFARD KNAFF & CO., Sixth-ave. and 13th-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The trial of the dynamite conspirators began in London yesterday. === The debate on the Prussian Church bill was begun in the lower house of the Landtag yesterday; Herr von Bennigsen has resigned his seat in that body and in the Reichstag. - The celebration to commemorate the services of John Bright in Parliament was begun in Birmingham yesterday. === The extradition of "Captain Archer" on a charge of forgery is prenounced the result of a conspiracy. Signor Coccapieller has resigned from the Italian Chamber of Deputies. === Dr. Zukertort has won the first prize in the chess tour-

Dom: STIC .- The address at the unveiling of the statue of Brigadier-General Sylvanus Thayer, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy from July 28, 1817, to July 1, 1833, was delivered by General George W. Cullum; the graduation ball was given in the evening. - Arguments on the prayers of the counsel in the Star Route case were heard yesterday. == Ex-Judge Chester H. Cram of St. Louis has been heard from. = John E. Lamb, member of Congress, was shot at in Terre Haute, Ind., by Saul C. Davis. = A secret meeting of insurance officers and general agents will be held at Cleveland to-day. — A report will be made to the Massachusetts Legislature favorable to the appointment of Butler's Investigating Com-

reporter ____ The shooting of Patrick Reagan by Policeman Smith was investigated by the Coroner. Barrett H.Van Auken was declared by two Brooklyn physicans hopelessly insane. Irving Duer was expelled from the Staten Island Cricket Club. Several witnesses were examined in the Stokes will contest.
The East River Yacht Club regatta was held. === Chinamen went on an excursion to Iona Island. = The New-York Baseball nine defeated the Buffalo Club. == The Rev. Drs. Paxton and Booth resigned from the New-York Presbytery. Gold value of the legal-tender eilver dollar (41212 grains), 82.11 cents. Stocks were dull, but were fluctuating and feverish and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: flighest, 83°: lowest, 66°; average, 7478°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them. postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The exercises at West Point yesterday were of unusual interest owing to the unveiling of the statue of General Thayer, one of the first Superintendents of the Military Academy. In every way they were successful, a pleasant feature of the day being the large attendance of old graduates. The address was delivered by General George W. Cullum, who sketched the early history of the Academy and gave General Thayer the praise which is his due for the advance made in the Nation's School of Arms from 1817 to 1835. A description of the ceremonies and a full abstract of the address are given elsewhere in this impression.

Unless common sense and experience are a false prophets, an amendment to the Criminal Code which has recently gone into effect will soon be followed by beneficial results. Formerly any witness of a crime could be locked up unless he could give bail for his appearance at the trial. Consequently many innocent persons, whose only fault was having seen a wrong committed, were imprisoned while the wrong-doer went free on bail. The iucongruity of such a state of affairs has often been pointed out in THE TRIBUNE, and the law has finally been changed. A witness cannot be locked up now unless he is suspected of being an accomplice. This is just. People no longer will refuse to see what goes on before their eyes, nor run away like criminals from the scene of a misdemeanor. On the contrary, they will be glad, often, to go to court to give evidence in order that law-breaking may be properly punished. The amendment can hardly fail to aid materially the administration of justice.

> The Ultramontanes in the Landtag evidently do not mean to rush headlong into the arms of Sismarck even if he has introduced a bill to ease the strained relations of State and Church in Germany. Herr Windthorst, the Ultramontane leader, announced yesterday in the Landa definite position in regard to the measure, invariably to be followed by the disimssal of the the requisite energy in the South itself for the him a "sure thing" for the Democratic nom-

The Centre is made up of good Roman Catholics; but they are politicians as well, and have ends of their own to advance. They are not insensible, therefore, to the advantages of having a grievance ready to push to the front whenever it, seems best. A better grievance than the May laws afford it would be hard for them to find, and in their hearts they would probably be sorry to see all cause of complaint removed. For this reason it is reported that many of the Ultramontane party in Germany secretly rejoiced when the negotiations between the Emperor and the Pope came to naught.

The English authorities now have an opportunity to measure their own conduct by the extradition principles which they laid down in the cases of Lawrence in 1876, and Winslow a little later. What they insisted on then was that the prisoners could be tried only on the charge on which their surrender was demanded by the United States. The case of Wadge, or Captain Archer, which attracted so much attention here last month, seems to be one in point. This man was surrendered by Commissioner Osborne on a charge of forgery and was taken to England. Yesterday, in the Bow Street Police Court, the Public Prosecutor declared that there had been a gross abuse of the principles of extradition in Wadge's case; that it was plain he was wanted for trial on another charge in Bristol. If the principles which the British Government have tried so hard to engraft on international law are lived up to by them, there is no reason why Captain Archer should not return to New-York. The case is of especial interest because it was thought only a short time ago that England, in view of her possible demand for the surrender of Walsh and Sheridan, might not be so much inclined as find hew cogent an argument in favor of the formerly to insist on the Lawrence-Winslow principles.

We presume that the Postmaster-General would hardly have cancelled the bids for printing certain blank books and forms used in his money-order bureau, in order to give the Public Printer another chance, if he had not been duly advised that such a course was legal. But it was certainly not a business-like way to do after it had been decided to give all the job printers in the country a chance to bid on the work. Naturally, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, whose bid was accepted at first, feel much irritated now. It is unfortunate for the Department that the correction which the Public Printer made in his bid brought his proposalfor the work just a few dollars within Wynkoop | the infamy of war, the pacific aims of industrial & Hallenbeck's. The fact is, the high prices which are paid in the public printing office at the dictation of the printers' union in Washington make it impossible for job work to be done there as cheaply as in many private offices. The movement in some of the departments to get their printing done where it would cost least, therefore, was a step in the interest of economy. But if the Public Printer is to have two chances to bid to other firms' one chance, the reform will not amount to

An article which we print on another page this morning throws light upon the defeat of the Buildings Law bill during the last hours of ness of public opinion in France. It is not easy the Legislature. The measure, as sent to Albany by Inspector Esterbrook and amended at the suggestion of a committee of builders and architects, was an excellent one, and its passage was demanded by public opinion in this city. But it failed to become a law, much to the astonishment of its supporters. It now appears that just before the bill left the Senate it was, in some mysterious way, loaded down with "blue stone jobs" in the interest of certain members. There was no time to strike out these bad clauses when the measure was called up just before the adjournment of the Assembly, and the bill was killed. The history ot this measure is a fair illustration of the difficulty of obtaining needed legislation for New-York City from a Democratic Legisla- preciated by the country, and that schemes and CITY AND SUBURBAN.-William H. Vanderbilt, ture. A good bill, no matter how earnestly enterprises which were condemned during his who arrived in the Britannic yesterday, talked with demanded, has little or no chance unless some- lifetime are now deliberately approved. It body is allowed to derive advantage from it. The explanation of the defeat which we publish apparently shifts some blame for the failure from where it did not belong to where it properly rests. But the situation remains precisely as exasperating as it was before.

POLICEMEN'S PISTOLS.

THE TRIBUNE on Sanday described two recent cases of outrageous misconduct on the part of policemen, and referred to the failure of the Commissioners to punish the guilty men or to take steps for the prevention of like outrages in the future. Such cases show the urgent need for reform in this Department. The killing of Patrick Reagan, a liquor dealer in Madison-st., by Officer John W. Smith on Sunday night furnishes additional proof of the disorder into which a part of our police force has fallen. Unless evidence as yet undeveloped buts the matter in a wholly different light, this was a reckless and unjustifiable taking of life. The attempt to show that the officer was in mortal peril is thus far a failure. A police official high in authority, who investigated the case yesterday and whose sympathies would naturally be rather with his subordinate than with the class to which the victim belonged, said last evening that the patrolman's life was not seriously menaced when he fired the fatal shot. If this is so the killing of Reagan must be regarded as a crime demanding the severest punishment.

Yet such murderous acts as that of this patrolman are hardly to be wondered at. Our policemen as a rule are far too ready with their pistols. Cases of killing and maiming by ruffians in uniform have been too common of late years. Officers who shoot on slight provocation are not dismissed in disgrace as they should be. They are rarely even fined or censured. Instead of rebuke and punishment they sometimes receive approval and encouragement from captains and others in authority. Commissioner Nichols, when the case of a policeman who had made a conspicuously reckless and improper use of his pistol was brought before him last year, applauded his act and said that he would have done the same thing in his place. With such Commissioners as Nichols is it surprising that we have such patrolmen as Smith 7

Ruffianism in uniform should be punished as unsparingly as ruffianism in rags. The practice of stopping with a bullet the flight of a prisoner not yet found guilty, or inflicting the penalty of death without trial for mere resistance to arrest, should be wholly suppressed. There is only one safe rule. The pistol should never be used except to quell a riot of formidable proportions or to save the life of the officer who uses it. The police force of London succeed in keeping order among classes certainly as unruly and dangerous as those of New-York without flourishing revolvers. They are not even allowed to carry these weapons except for special emergencies and by special authorization. It might not be advisable to deprive our policement of firearms, but it certainly is advisable that the most rigid regulations as to the use of them be enforced throughout the Department. tag that the Centre must wait for the close of li the discharge of a pistol, except where the wealth of the South there has been for years no the debate on the Church bill before assuming circumstances clearly made it necessary, were question. What has been lacking hitherto is

salutary. All cases of maining and killing must of course go to our criminal courts, but juries have been found who would acquit guilty policemen in the face of the evidence, or prosecuting officials have been lax in bringing to justice criminals with the influence of the Police Department at their backs. That influence has been used more than once to shield the guilty and crush the innocent, and policemen guilty of acts which, committed by private persons, would have sent the perpetrators to suffer long terms of imprisonment, have gone unpunished. _

NEW TENDENCIES IN FRANCE.

The mercurial temperament of Frenchmen is not affected by any changes in political government. Under the Republic as under the Empire there are sudden transitions in public sentiment, and it is never safe to affirm that Ministers or Deputies are sustained by the deliberate judgment of the country. As the Tunisian expedition had been indirectly sanctioned by the constituencies in a general election, Gambetta was apparently justified in adopting during his Premiership a strong policy in foreign affairs, and especially in Egypt, where the French peasantry had originally invested their savings in the Suez Canal, not only for sordid reasons, but also to add to the prestige of the nation. Saddenly a change came over the spirit of the people. Gambetta was considered rash and impetuous and there were unmistakable signs that a more cautious and prudent Ministry was desired by the constituencies. The Egyptian crisis came, and the Deputies lent a willing ear to M. Clemenceau's defence of the policy of abstention. They were surprised to pacific destiny of republics could be offered, and they voted down the war estimates almost with one accord, apparently convinced that they were expressing the enlightened judgment of French democracy. That was only a year ago, but the policy of the country has again been completely reversed. Votes of credit are easily carried for expeditions to Madagascar, the lower Congo and Tonquin, and warlike preparations on a large scale are made with the approval of the Legislature, the press and the people. Timidity and caution have given place to restlessness and recklessness. There is a sudden frenzy for displaying the national resources and acquiring new colonies and territorial possessions. M. Clemenceau does not venture to repeat his fine phrases on republics, and the enlightened conscience of democracies. Public opinion has veered from one extreme in external policy to the other. The effect cannot be disputed, albeit the causes may be inexplicable and the duration of the present conditions purely a matter of conjecture.

The fact that the conquest of Tonquin, involving a most serious risk of a costly and unprofitable war with China, should have been sanctioned by majorities in the Chambers as overwhelming as those which a twelvemouth ago repudiated joint action with England in Egypt, is a curious revelation of the capriciousto explain why a country which voluntarily abandoned the Isthmus and Cairo, where it had momentous interests at stake, has entered so negligently and thoughtlessly upon a career of conquest in a quarter of the world where it has so little to gain as in Annam and Tonquin. It may be said that vanity is a national characteristic, which has survived the overthrow of the Empire and the political reconstruction of the last decade, and that Frenchmen are irritated to find themselves of little account in European diplomacy, and willing for that reason to display unwonted activity in extending their colonial possessions. It may be urged that the loss sustained in the death of Gambetta, its foremost and typical citizen, is now fally apand deprived of her legitimate influence in Europe must either remain in ignoble inaction or enter into rivalry with Great Britain for commercial supremacy. These and similar explanations cannot be seriously considered so long as doubts are entertained respecting the permanence and reality of the present tendencies. If this last transition of foreign policy be grounded upon national convictions, it will be one of the most significant movements of contemporaneous history. If it be a momentary caprice, swaying the imagination of the people for a season and giving place in the end to caution, reserve and common prudence, it will be another indication that race traits have survived cycles of change and progress.

THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

The projectors of the great Exposition which is to be opened at Louisville, Kentucky, on August 1, and continued for 100 days, are working wisely for the highest good not only of the South but of the whole country. They are doing more to remove the scars left by the war than years of speechmaking and legislation could hope to accomplish. Their plan is to bring the North and the South face to face, not as politicians but as business men, that they may compare notes and see wherein they may hereafter most assist each other and contribute to the material prosperity of the whole country by working together. The new South appeals to the North to visit her and see what progress she has made in manufacturing and agriculture and mining since the war ended. She appeals to the North not only to visit her but to bring along the latest developments of Northern skill and ingenuity, that the South may learn how to work to the best advantage. "The new South," said one of the speakers at the recent banquet in this city, "rejoicing in its fertile fields and its varied products, has come forth from its unhappy past of slavery and war, to devote its energies to the development of the country and the utilization of its hidden riches. . . . By placing the sampled products of the West, the staples of the South, the machinery of the East and North all side by side in illustration varied and gigantic, we would plant seeds of enterprise, give impulse "and movement to our material development and new motives to Southern endeavor."

That is a manly and patriotic appeal to the North and West, and we have no doubt that it will be met in a generous and hearty spirit. The first result of an Exposition like this will mevitably be a better understanding between the sections and a putting away further and more irrevocably into the past the bitter memories of the war. That of itself is incentive enough to make every patriotic citizen an advocate of the Exposition. The second result will be a development of material prosperity both North and South. The North has the experience and the machinery which is the product of that experience. It has also the skill and the capital. The South has natural resources, has the desire to develop them, but lacks the capital. Of the mineral and mining

reckless officer, even if no one were killed or development of this wealth. That energy has injured by the bullet, the effect would be now appeared, and with it the South enters upon a period of prosperity destined to be the greatest it has ever known. The North can assist and share in this growth by lending a ready hand, and we have no doubt our business men have both the sagacity and the patriotism to do it. The Louisville Exposition furnishes them with an excellent opportunity.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Several of our Republican contemporaries have already suggested candidates for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Lapham. Inasmuch as Mr. Lapham's term does not expire until 1885 it strikes us it is rather early to begin to discuss the important question of Senatorial succession. Nevertheless this premature political activity is to be welcomed if it helps to impress our Republican friends throughout the State with the prime importance of nominating their strongest, men for the next Legislature. The members of the Senate of 1884-'85 will be called upon to vote for United States Senator. The realization of that fact of far-reaching importance ought to stimulate every county to pick out men to represent them at Albany next winter according to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Let the party hacks, the professional office-seekers, insignificant compromise candidates and morally dark horses find that this is a bad year for them in both Senatorial and Assembly conventions. The Assemblymen elected this fall will not, indeed, participate in the election of Mr. Lapham's successor. But we need not remind any sagacious Republican that a nominee for the Senate finds that his canvass is materially strengthened if the candidates of his party for the Assembly in the counties composing his district are first-class, popular men.

Of course in addition to this special consideration are the general grounds upon which the necessity for making the best possible nominations is to be enforced. In too many instances representatives do not represent. The next Legislature ought to be Republican. Judicious nominations followed by earnest, concerted effort will make it Republican. Our opponents are in a bad way. They made a record in the last Senate and Assembly upon which they dare not go to the people. It is a record of inefficiency, extravagance and partisan greed and selfishness. The Republicans have only to make the most of their opportunities this fall to achieve a signal triumph.

THE COMING DEMOCRAT.

It is now almost a year since an earnest seeker after truth, discovering Orator Brooke of the-we really forget which-wing of the City Democracy standing in a brown study by the dry fountain in the City Hall Park, seized his cumbrous ear and whispered into it the inquiry who at that moment stood the best chance for the Democratic nomination for Governor. It was at a time when the country was just recovering from the great thrill of excitement into which it had been thrown by the spectacle of the young, gifted and dashing Perry Belmont confronting with drawn penholder the baleful, bloody-minded Blame. The distinguished orator thus appealed to, without lifting himself as is his wont upon his spangled wings and circling in bewildering flight around the arid basin, took the truth-seeker by the button and began to gurgle in his lowest and most impressive notes his views of the political situation. We do not need to recite again the oration that was then and there delivered. It was printed in full in the journal with which the truth-seeker was connected, and we have no doubt so mispunctuated and mangled as to plunge the orator next morning into the depths of momentary despair. One thing, however, was made by it most transcendentally clear. That was that, taking everything by and large and all together, the coming man in the Democratic party was Perry Belmont. The coming man immediately for Governor. Subsequently and only a little more remotely for greater -well, a good deal more than that.

For a long time afterward many of us who believe just as firmly that the low deep tones of Orator Brooke belong infallibly to prophecy as we do that the shrill falsetto of Edgar Apgar belongs to victory, felt sure that whatever else might happen, Perry Belmont would be the Democratic nominee for Governor. We forget at this moment-and we confess with shame that a circumstance of such importance has escaped our memory-precisely how or why it was that Perry Belmont was not nominated and Grover Cleveland was. A vague impression baunts us, though, that Perry withdrew. Not from any lack of votes, for without referring to the record we think it may be safely stated that there were several delegates to the convention who were willing to vote for him upon his comphance with conditions which to a man of his available means were simple and easy-but because he desired even above his own success that there should be harmony in the party. At any rate he was not nominated. That is a matter of history. We assume that no affidavits are required as to a circumstance so generally admitted. There may have been more or less wondering about his sudden disappearance, but we are confident that the main cause of it was, as has been stated, his overpowering, his insatiate appetite for harmony. Secondary to this, we have reason to believe, was the consideration that he could afford to wait and that there was something a great deal better than Gubernatorial honors in store for him if he could only restrain for the moment his polo impetuousness and his pen-holder ambition. We were not far wrong. Perry, as it now

appears, has his eye on a seat in the United States Senate. Secure of a seat in Congress for the next two years, he patiently bides his time to be called up higher at the expiration of his term. It seems now to be an open secret that at the dinner that was to have been given him recently at Babylon-but which unfortunately fell through on account of some local misunderstanding as to who should pay for the dinner and how much-he was to deliver a speech on the tariff or some other stirring question, which would have put him at once at the head of the list of Democratic statesmen and given him a long start of all opponents for the Senatorship. It may be that Perry's opponents are chuckling over the idea that the failure of this dinner will be fatal to Perry's political aspirations. They reckon without their host. The rising young statesman who pointed a pen-holder at Blaine and drove him out of politics into writing history is not so easily put down. The dinner may not come off. In the present state of feeling at Babylon it does not seem probable that it will. But the speech will. Failing an outlet on Long Island it will find vent in Congress. And when it comes let other aspirants stand back. It will be a clincher. Of this we are confident. From the moment that Congress opens we shall be looking for it-unless, indeed, it shall be delivered at some opportune dinner party before that time. Whenever it is delivered it puts Perry in the fore-front of American statesmen. And we hazard little in saying that it will give

inamon for United States Senator. Une of the minor reasons for this belief of ours is the conviction that the Legislature which elects the next United States Senator will be Republican, and the Democratic nomination will go

" What a flutter," says The Troy Press, " the men tion of Tilden and Hendricks makes among the Republicans." "Flutter" is evidently a typographical error for " guffaw."

Is Senator Allison, of Iowa, the Republican whose name Senator Beek is "afraid" to mention? The Republican whose nomination would make several Southern States doubtful? The Republican who could beat even "Joe" McDonald and have a sure thing f This is the guess of several eminent Democrats. THE TRIBUNE'S first guess is recorded-Private Dalzell. Second guess, Keifer.

Before another dollar is subscribed for the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue, we beg that the Clarendon Hall philosophers may have some assurance given them that it will not be dedicated on anybody's birth-day, unless it be Saint Patrick's. These gentlemen have had their feelings sufficiently hurt in the matter of the Brooklyn Bridge. They will not bear much more trifling. The statue can very easily be blown up. Let us start fair. Not another dollar until it is fixed that it shall be dedicated on Saint Patrick's Day.

The Troy Times reports that "Mr. Randall goes to bed at 9 o'clock and rises at 6 o'clock in summer.' Considering how difficult it must be to go to bed with any comfort on a fence, and that eternal vigilance is the price of the Speaker's chair, we should think Randall would prefer to sit up all night.

The Jeffersonian Democracy stands revealed as a Jeffersonian Humbug. After talking about Jefferson, teasting Jefferson, celebrating his birthday and calling him the Father of his party for more than half a century, the Democratic lenders suddenly make it apparent that they really care nothing whatever about him. His grave at Charlotteswille, Va., was totally neglected for many years. Recently the people of the neighborhood exerted themselves and raised money enough to get a monument. They have made great exertions to assemble the Democratic statesmen of the country at the grave on the approaching Fourth of July, and have the monument unveiled with impressive ceremonles. Invitations were sent to General Hancock Senator Bayard, Senator Thurman, Governors Cieveland and Pattison and many others, but all have declined to attend. The Committee of Arrangements are still looking for an orator of the day and can find him not. The outlook now is that the unveiling will be a mere local ceremonial, without a single Democrat of National reputation to take part in it. Its professed loyalty to its dead heroes has heretofore been the Democracy's strongest point. Now it appears that the party is as insincere in that as in everything else.

The Democratic Boston Post thinks there is a possibility of having too much Indiana in it. Hendricks and McDonald under one canvass it thinks "is too much of a good thing," and inquires why they cannot come to some undertanding similar to that existing between Forepaugh and Baroum. We presume the difficulty is that they can't agree which shall play fore paw.

We have already expressed the opinion that Senator Beck meant deliberate mischief when he came East and whispered into a reporter's ear that he knew a Republican who, if nominated for President, would make several Southern States doubtful, and be a sure winner; and that he was so afraid of him that he did not dare spread his name. We cannot hope to change the subject by claiming to know of any Democrat who could carry the next election, but we do know of one whose nomination would make several Northern States doubtful. And as we don't want to tantalize people and are not afraid of him, we frankly say his name is-

Democratic newspapers that are now engaged in denouncing certain prison contracts will please inform the public why the late Democratic Legislature took precious good care not to meddle materially with the contract system.

The Schoharie Republican sees in the Governor's veto of sundry items in the Supply bill the intention on the part of that official " to hew to the line let the chips fall where they may." Of course. But suppose one of the chips takes Erastus Brooks things, for whatever in fact might turn up. in the eye, and another settles in the windpipe of Even as reported it was an impassioned ad- John C. Jacobs! Those two gentlemen, as The Remay be contended that France being isolated dress: as actually delivered it must have been publican is aware, were chairmen of the committees liquorquestion will surprise those who supposed that he that reported the Supply bill that got so very badly chipped.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, of this city, will preach the baccalaureate sermon at Lehigh Univer-sity, South Bethiehem, Penn., next Sunday.

Judge William J. Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, will sail for Europe to-day on the steamer Wyoming. His trip is for pleasure only, and he expects to return to this country in September.

Oscar Wilde says he cut off his hair and assumed conventional clothes because of the change in his calling. "It was necessary, he explains, " to make some change in assuming another rôle. I have said adieu to that of lecturer on art. I am now a dramatic author."

William A. Wheelock, president of the Central National Bank, is the " Elder from New-York " who gave the \$1,354 to the General Assembly at Saratoga needed to meet the deficiency in the mileage

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, whose pastoral relations with the University-Place Presbyterian Church were dissolved yesterday, said there was no probability that the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, of Indianapolis, would succeed him.

The Princess Isabella, of Bavaria, recently married to the Duke of Genoa, is described as looking like a wax statue, without a particle of color in the face, rich, auburn hair, large, dark, wistful eyes, and the figure of a Juno. She is very timid and retiring, and even her smile is tinged with sadness. Professor S. Waterhouse, of Washington Univer-

sity, St. Louis, who has just received the degree of LL. D. from the Missouri State University, is a native of New-Hampshire. He was graduated at Harvard in 1853, and has been connected with Washington University for twenty-six years—that is, ever since it was founded.

The fund of \$10,000 raised in Cincinnata for Garfield monuments awaiting use for that purpose and drawing interest meanwhile at 4 per cent. The committee in charge will soon meet and decide upon a location. Six artists have been given until August 1 to prepare models, and shortly after that date one will be selected and the contract for it made by the

William C. Whitney, late Corporation Counsel, who sailed last Wednesday on the sudden summons from Paris announcing the death of his youngest child and the sickness of all the rest there, with diphtheria, will be met with more pleasant news on his arrival. Despatches yesterday to Mrs. Whitney's brother announced that all the remaining children were now out of danger. The disease seems to have developed on shipboard.

On the Pincian Hill at Rome, last month, there was unveiled, with interesting ceremonies, a monument to the Cairoli brothers, who died in the war for independence. The surviving brother, Benedetto Cairoli, was present. It was their mother, Signora Cairoli, that Swinburne, in one of his finest "Songs Before Sunrise," addressed as "blessed among women"——"four times blessed; at whose most holy breast four times a godike soldier-saylor hung."

Senator Justin S. Morrill, "the father of the tariff," lives at Strafford, one of the quietest and sleepiest and most out-of-the-way villages in the Green Mountain State. Withal it is a place of great pastoral beauty. The distinguished statesman lives in a handsome house surrounded by tawns and groves of clms and maples. Within is one of the finest private libraries in Now-Engiand, and in the ballway hangs a life-sized painting of Senator Mor-rill at fifty-six years of age—seventeen years ago.

When the Hon. William A. Woods, who has just succeeded Postmaster-General Gresham as United

States District Judge in Indians, 1525 home to seek his fortune in the world, his mother gave him \$6, two shirts, and her blessing—all she had to give He was only twelve years old. His first employment was driving oven at a saw-mill. When they built an academy at Troy, lowa, he subscribed the fund, and paid by carrying bricks and mortar, When the school opened he entered as a student, and then as a teacher.

Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco and " Absolute Ruler of True Believers," is probably one of the richest sovereigns in the world. Unlike other millionnaires, however, he does not invest his wealth in profitable securities, but, like a monarch of the Thousand and One Nights, he hoards it in under ground vaults, with which the greatest bank and trust vaults of civilized cities cannot be compared. The treasures of gold, silver and gems are buried a hundred feet deep, surrounded by tenfold walls of alternate stone and metal, fifty feet thick; they are reached only through a subterranean labyrinth of the most intricate description, and are guarded by a band of armed Africans who, having once entered this service, never again ascend to the light of day. They live and die in an Aladdin's garden.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 11 .- Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has accepted an invitation to preside at the Newburg Centennial exercises at Washing-ton's Headquarters in October.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Mr. Watterson's statement that Mr. Randall "won't get ten votes in the South and not more than ten in the West" for Speaker is met by *The Pillsburg Pest* with the assertion "that Mr. Randail has, at this time, in the Southern States from thirty to forty supporters for the Speakership among the members-elect, and in the Northern States from sixty to seventy supporters. Were the cancus held to-day he would go into it with not less than 100 votes, and this is ample to nominate." Whether or not Randall has as many votes secured as The Post claims, it is certain that the estimate of his strength by Watterson is far too small.

The selection of so young a man as Captain Foraker as a candidate for Governor of an important State like Ohio is taken as additional evidence that a new generation of voters is about to take control of the Republican party. The Republicans have always shown a disposition to help forward the younger and ambittous men in their ranks, and in this way have attracted the more energetic class of voters. The Democrats, on the contrary, have a tendency to cling to their oid war-horses. There is scarcely a Democratic candidate prom-nent before the country for any office to-day who does not belong to the generation of voters passing off the

Mr. Hendricks's offer to sacrifice himself on the altar of the "old ticket" meets with a chilling response from the Democratic press. There is a manifest eageruess to tell him that he is too late and that he had better rest content in the political obscurity from which he is never destined to emerge. His enemies seize upon the opportunity to punish him for his obstinacy in 1880 when he refused to take the second place with Mr. Tildefi. This latest boom for the ticket of 1876 seems to have demonstrated conclusively that the Democrats wort "go on and finish their next Presidential ticket" with Hendricks.

Colonel Jones, who was cheated out of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky, seems to be in doubt whether he had better claim to be the regular candidate and begin'a canvass or remain the former course he will end at once all hope of any the former course he will shall as doce an hope of the future political preferment from the Democratic party. Some of Knutt's friends are endeavoring to prevent Jones from making a fuse by holding out to him a hope of being elected Senator. But The Concinnati Engineer, which is trying to force Jones into revort, tells him that the men who cheated him once "will promise anything and when the crisis comes be as treacherous as ever."

Ex-Congressman Sparks, of Illinois, who acquired a little sky-rocket notoricty in the House a few years ago, thinks he can say " with assurance " that the Democrats will carry his State in 1884. If Mr. Sparks's knowledge was equal to his assurance he would not a ake himself ridiculous by such absurd predictions. He should remember how many times the Democracy has carried the country on the same stock in trade. Three years ago this summer every Democrat was tapping his Republican neighbor on the shoulder and saying: "Hancock, my boy, is going to have a walk-over." But the ballots tooted up differently from the prediction, and they may again to Mr. Sparks a discomiliture.

A large vote no doubt will be polled in Massachusetts this fall. It may run up to 300,000, which would be about 20,000 larger than the State ever polled. Last year the Republican vote was 45,000 less than in 1880, while Butler's plurality reached only 14,000. So the Republicans need only call out their reserves and win back those who voted or "fun" last fall in order to erush Butlerism under a majority that will take the life out of it. The Democrats propose, it is said, to resort to indiscriminate naturalization in Boston, but the Republicans will be upon their guard against fraud. They have never yet shown what they can do in Massachusetts, and this year is a good time for them to put their best foot forward.

The supporters of Judge Geddes for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in Ohio are interviewing the rumsellers in order to get expressions of opinion in his favor. The unanimity with which they agree that he is a man of broad and liberal views on the was a temperance man. "The broad and liberal views referred to mean, of course, that the Judge is in favor of reterred to mean, or course, that the Judge is in layor of continuing the present plan in Ohlo, which gives the saloon keepers freeswing. Geddes approached so nearly to being a Prohibitionist at one time that he was suspected of sympathizing with the crusaders, but in his eagerness to get a nomination to the Governorship he is permitting himself to be represented as earnest an advocate of free rum as there is in the State.

An instructive contrast is drawn between the progress of Ohlo and Kentucky by The Louisville Commercial. The former State has believed in the doctrine of protecting and festering manufactures, while the latter has advocated free trade and plenty of pistol pockets. The area of the two States is practically the same and one has as many natural advantages as the other. But the population of Ohio is double that of its rival. It is dotted all over with thriving manufacturing towns that give a home market for its agricultural products. The advantage these markets give is seen in the difference in the monthly rate of wages paid to agriculunal laborers in the two States. In Ohio the average wages last year was \$24.55 a month, while in Kentucky the average was only \$18.20. But then it was probably some satisfaction to the agricultural laborers to know that if they did lose over \$6 a month Mr. Watterson had the privilege of thwacking the "protection barons" and the "tariff robbers."

GENERAL NOTES

It is reported that Senator Tabor, in ignorance of the elaborate routine by which alone money can be legally paid out of the United States Treasury, recently drew directly on Secretary Folger for \$65,000, the price of land which he sold to the Government for new Post Office and Custom House at Denver, and deposited the draft with a Calorado bank for collection Mr. Tabor will get his money in due course of time, but not in that way.

A wine merchant in Leipzig retains a poet to write advertisements in both Suglish and German, and publishes an aimanae in which the following original argument against water-drinking is introduced:

And to the Lord old Noah said:

The water now hastes very had
Because there have been drowned therein
All beasts and mankind in their sin;
And therefore, Lord, I even think
I should prefer some other drink."

Having made a wager that he would ride four German miles, almost exactly equal to eighteen English miles, on one horse within an hour, Captain Montie, of the Hanoverian Field Artillery, chose a course over level turf and a three-year-old English chestnut for the trial. Although the captain weighs nearly 200 pounds the horse did the eighteen miles in 55 minutes 15 seconds, and at the finish seemed time the worse for his extraordinary performance.

Mosquitoes have again appeared in London and again freight and passengers from America are charged with their importation. Inasmuch as Northern Italy, not to speak of other Continental regions more remote, swarms with mosquitoes of ferocious instincts and diabolical cauning, it is hard to understand why the unwelcome invaders of England should always be sup-posed to half from New-York, as if they were Penlans in diaguise.

The following curious clause in the will of the late Isaac Howe Burch, of Chicago, was prompted by the fear that the children of his daughter, by her two Prench husbands, might grow up in ignerance of their mother's language: "At the time I direct the distribu-tion of my estate to be made, should there be living chil-dren of my daughter Mary, I direct that before making the distribution as required by article 12 of this instrument my said trustees shall set apart from my estate the sum of \$4,500, and when the youngest of the children of my said daughter then living shall attain the age of twentysaid daughter then living shall attain the age of twenty-four years, then to pay unto the child of my said daughter Mary who shall most properly speak, read and write the English language the sum of \$3,000, and to that child who, on the trial examination, shall rank as second in attainments in that regard, the sum of \$1,500. The relative merits of my said grandchildren in that respect to be determined by the Minister at that time representing the United States Government at the city of Paris, and my trust toes are hereby directed to pay the aforesaid awards to the children of my daughter Mary, who shall receive from the aforesaid Minister certificates of their relative as Lainments as aforesaid.